failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient of the article.

Munyon's Improved Paw-Paw Pills, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements, "For * * * Indigestion, Headaches and Similar Disorders" and "for * * * Indigestion, Liver Ailments, Headaches and Similar Disorders," were false and misleading, since the article would not be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, and prevention of indigestion, liver ailments, headaches, and similar disorders; Section 502 (b) (2), the labels on the vials containing the article bore no statement of the quantity of the contents; Section 502 (e) (2), the labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient of the article; and, Section 502 (f) (2), the article was a laxative and its labeling failed to bear a warning that it should not be used when abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or other symptoms of appendicitis were present, and that continued and habitual use of the article might result in dependence on laxatives to move the bowels.

DISPOSITION: June 12, 1945. A plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of $200 on each count, a total fine of $400.

1602. Misbranding of George's Rx 205 Tablets and Pepotabs Tablets. U. S. v. George F. Hauptman (Market Drug Co.). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, 250. (F. D. C. No. 15505. Sample Nos. 50684–F, 50857–F.)

INFORMATION FILED: April 26, 1945, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, against George F. Hauptman, trading as the Market Drug Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 8 and June 10, 1944, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey.

PRODUCT: Analyses disclosed that the *George's Rx 205 Tablets* consisted of red tablets containing plant material and small proportions of strychnine and phosphorus compounds and white tablets containing thiamine chloride; and that the *Pepotabs Tablets* consisted of brown tablets and white tablets, the brown tablets containing a bitter resin, such as damiana, and small proportions of strychnine and phosphorus compounds, and the white tablets containing thiamine chloride.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *George's Rx 205 Tablets*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement, "Recommended * * * for persons over 35 years of Age," created the misleading impression that the red and white tablets, when used in conjunction with each other, would be of especial value to persons over 35 years of age, i. e., that they would rejuvenate persons over 35 years of age. Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article was misleading since it failed to reveal the fact that orchic substance is therapeutically inert when taken orally, as directed in the labeling of the article, which fact was material in the light of the label representation, "Red Tablets Contain: * * * Avenin Orchic Substance * * * Directions: One Red Tablet and one White Tablet, with half glass of water, twice a day."

Pepotabs Tablets, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "Pepotabs" created the misleading impression that the article possessed the health-giving and rejuvenating properties implied in the expression "Pep"; and the label statement, "Recommended * * * for persons over 35 years of Age," created the misleading impression that the brown and white tablets, when used in conjunction with each other, would be of special value to persons over 35 years of age, i. e., that they would rejuvenate persons over 35 years of age. Further misbranding, Section 502 (f) (2), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate warnings since the brown tablets contained strychnine and the labeling failed to warn that frequent or continued use of the article was to be avoided and that use of the article by children and elderly persons might be especially dangerous.

DISPOSITION: June 20, 1945. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of $250.

1603. Misbranding of Prentils. U. S. v. 705,792 Tablets, 13,680 Tablets, and 36 Cartons of Prentils. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 14605. Sample Nos. 76092–F, 76093–F, 76099–F, 76100–F.)

LIBEL FILED: December 4, 1944, Northern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of October 22, 1943, and September 12, 1944, by the Ivers-Lee Co., from Newark, N. J.

PRODUCT: *Prentils*, 705,792 tablets in 46 original shipping cartons, 13,680 tablets in 840 cartons containing 12 tablets each, and 36 cartons, each containing 100 tablets, at Utica, N. Y. The product was shipped unlabeled except for the name and address of the shipper and a statement of the quantity of the contents; and there was no agreement between the shipper and the consignee for the labeling of the product by the consignee.

Examination showed that each tablet of the article consisted essentially of 2½ grains of acetphenetidin, 2½ grains of salicylic acid, and caffeine.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (e), the label of the article failed to bear the common or usual name of each ingredient, including the name and quantity or proportion of acetphenetidin; Section 502 (f) (1), it failed to bear adequate directions for use; and, Section 502 (f) (2), it failed to warn that frequent or continued use of a drug containing acetphenetidin may be dangerous, causing serious blood disturbances.

DISPOSITION: June 13, 1945. The Prentil Corporation, Utica, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for relabeling under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF CONTAMINATION WITH FILTH

1604. Adulteration of Indian rhubarb root. U. S. v. 19 Bags of Indian Rhubarb Root. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 15634. Sample No. 22435–H.)

LIBEL FILED: March 16, 1945, Southern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 22, 1944, by the Smith Crude Drug and Spice Co., New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 19 bags, each containing about 85 pounds, of *Indian rhubarb root* at Peoria, Ill.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (a) (1), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect-eaten pieces, insect fragments, and insect excreta.

DISPOSITION: May 24, 1945. Allaire, Woodward and Co., Peoria, Ill., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

1605. Adulteration of stramonium leaves and calamus. U. S. v. 12 Bags of Stramonium Leaves and 7 Bags of Calamus. Consent decrees of condemnation. Stramonium leaves ordered released under bond; calamus ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 14872, 15366. Sample Nos. 98811–F, 22410–H.)

LIBELS FILED: January 2 and March 12, 1945, Southern District of Illinois.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 9, 1941, and May 11, 1944, by the St. Louis Commission Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 12 150-pound bags of *stramonium leaves* and 7 65-pound bags of *calamus* at Peoria, Ill. Examination showed that the *stramonium leaves* were contaminated with insects, insect fragments, and rodent hairs, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that "Vegetable * * * drugs are to be substantially free from insects or other animal life, extraneous animal material, or animal excreta." The *calamus* was contaminated with insect larvae and excreta.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Calamus*, adulteration, Section 501 (a) (2), the article had been prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it had become contaminated with filth.

Stramonium leaves, adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard.

DISPOSITION: May 24, 1945. Allaire, Woodward and Co., Peoria, Ill., claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered and the *stramonium leaves* were ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The *calamus* was ordered destroyed.